2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) JUN 30 AM 10: 47

City	of	Hatties burn	
Public	Water	System Name	

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

RABERRE	, a copy of the Colt and Coltineation to the mobile i lead of the Colt and Coltineation to the mobile
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
	☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
	☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)
	□ Other
	Date(s) customers were informed: / /2020 / /2020 / /2020
X	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
	Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/19/2020
11	CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / / 2020
	☐ As a URL(Provide Direct URL)
	☐ As an attachment
	☐ As text within the body of the email message
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper:
	Date Published://
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / 2020
X	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:
CED	ATTIFICATION hottiesburg MS. Com (Provide Direct URL)
I her abov and of I He	eeby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department ealth, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Submission options (Select one method ONLI')

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

- Underground lawn sprinkler system
 Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond

Source Water Protection Tips

our community's drinking water source in several ways: rotection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides

- Pick up after your pets.
- public water system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the mere are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adop protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead
- drain reminding people "Dump No Waste Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street

Other Information

o comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Vater supplies" MS0180008 is required to report certain results pertaining o fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous ange of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 4. alendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal

vas within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 71% ne percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year

Additional Information for Lead

roviding high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materiats ised in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several lours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 10 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are nformation on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take o minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at ittp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. oncerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested ome plumbing. City Of Hattiesburg Water Department is responsible for rimarily from materials and components associated with service lines and specially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems,

Additional Information for Arsenic

Irinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels Vhile your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain w levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of oncentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and rsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high

Hattiesburg Water & Sewer Dept.

900 James Street

Hattiesburg, MS 39402

lilling Inquiries, Turn-ons, Cut-offs: 545-4634 lequests for Service 545-4500 Frequently Called Phone Numbers

ystem Operator's Office 545-4530 Vater Plant #2 545-4635 Vater Plant #1 545-4535

fler Hour Problems 545-4635

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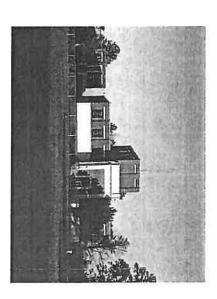
SECURCIAL MATERIALISM HATTIESBURG CITY OF

PWS ID# 0180008

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Keport prepared June 2020



Hattiesburg Water & Sewer Dept. Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401 Water Plant #2 900 James Street www.hattiesburgms.com Phone: (601) 545-4530 Fax: (601) 545-4689

Office hours: 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday thru Friday





ring the catengar year of this report. Authough many more contaminants were tested, only those substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Aerowing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may usely improve the taste of drinking water and have nutrifloral value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the catendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for itself in the catendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for itself in contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, such is such as the contaminants of the catendar year of the contaminants of the contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contaminants of our data, such some of our data, or the catendar year of the catendar year of the contaminants of the conta

right representative, may be more than one year ord. In this table you will mid terms and approximations may may be seemed to your or some or your or	all olie year	OIG. III II	ing table à	LITTER DO	ווטו ופון	ווס מווט מטנ	Medianous	o mar my	tot oo tarringt to	you to told you were alread alless formed to the prostate and account to the same
4	MCLG	MCL,	Detect In	30	Range					
Contaminants	MRDLG	류,크 무유	Your		Low High	Sample Date	Violation	3		Typical Source
sinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	cts							77.00		
here is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants	dition of a di	sinfectan	t is neces	ssary to	contro	of microb	pial contai	ninants)		
nlorine (as CI2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	ຜ	2.2	2019	No	Water ad	Water additive used to control micr	ntrol microbes
'HMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	23.6	NA	NA	2019	No	By-produ	ct of drinking w	By-product of drinking water disinfection
organic Contaminants		1								
ntimony (ppb)	6	6	:5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharg	e from petroleu	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
senic (bpb)	0	5	.0005	NA NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff	its; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
arium (maa)	2	2	.0528	NA.	NA	2019	No	Discharg	e of drilling was	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
eryllium (ppb)	4	4	5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharg	Discharge from metal refineries and	neries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
idmium (ppb)	ဟ	\$1	.0005	NA S	NA	2019	No	Corrosio	n of galvanized	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
rromium (ppb)	1 00	100	'n	NA	N	2019	No	Discharg	e from steel and	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
/anide (bpb)	200	200	15	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharg	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer	nd fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
uoride (ppm)	4	4	.112	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion	Erosion of natural deposits; Water	its; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
trate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	.08	.08	2019	No	Runoff fr	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching	; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
trite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)		_	.02	.02	.02	2019	No	Runoff fr	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching	; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Eroslon of natural deposits
elenium (ppb)	50	50	ξ,	ion	'n	2019	No	Discharg	Discharge from petroleum and met	n and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
allium (ppb)	; 51	2	.5	Эл	:5	2019	No	Discharg	Discharge from electronics, glass,	cs, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Contaminants		MCLG	A	¥.4	Your Water	Sa	Sample Ex	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
organic Contaminants										
opper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	s (ppm)	1.3	1.3		-	22	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	1000					,	1	,		A TOTAL COLUMN TOT

nit Descriptions	ions
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NA	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
portant Dri	portant Drinking Water Definitions
Term	Definition
	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in
MCLG	drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in Arinking water MCI is are set as close to the MCI is a set passible
	using the best available trealment technology.
╡	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of
=	a contaminant in drinking water.
2	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded,
ř	triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
iriances and	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or
emptions	a treatment technique under certain conditions.
	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking
MBDIG	water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MINDLA	MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control
	microbial contaminants.
	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a
MRDL	disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that
	addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

2019

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ead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)

0

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it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This Is my water safe?
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consume) you with information because informed customers are our best allies report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This

Do I need to take special precautions?

the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Holline (800-426-4791). should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some eiderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water

Where does my water come from?

coming from the Miocene Aquiter System The City of Hattiesburg's Water Supply comes from 15 Deep Water Wells

Source water assessment and its availability

Hattiesburg Water Department 900 James Street copy of the Source Water assessment is available by request from the

about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Holline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

MAR

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally the same protection for public health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive Conlaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by

How can I get involved?

participation at scheduled meetings and Council, which meets the first Tuesday of each month as required by The Mayor and Council as well as the Water Department welcome public Hattlesburg Water Department is Governed by The City of Hattlesburg Mayor Law

Cross Connection Control Survey

the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue. cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or and it needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing he purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)

- Underground lawn sprinkler system
 Pobl or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
 Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips
Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect
your community's drinking water source in several ways:

Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden tertilizers and pesticides

- they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

Pick up after your pets.

If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling

Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team. Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local

to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community
Water supplies "MS0180008 is required to report certain results pertaining water supplies MSU180008 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 4.

The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 71%

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City Of Hattiesburg Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Frequently Called Phone Numbers

Billing Inquiries, Turn-ons, Cut-offs: 545-4634 Requests for Service 545-4500 After Hour Problems 545-4635 Water Plant #1 545-4535 Water Plant #2 545-4635 System Operator's Office 545-4530 Jeff Byrd: 601-545-4530

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Office h



Hattiesburg Water & Sewer Dept. Hattiesburg, MS 39402 900 James Street

Water wuality Data lable

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances is ted below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	Inorganic Contaminants	Contaminants	Thallium (ppb)	Selenium (po b)	Nitrite [medsured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	Fluoride (ppm)	Cyanide (ppb)	Chromium (ppb)	Cadmium (ppb)	Beryllium (ppb)	Barium (ppm)	Arsenic (ppb)	Antimony (ppb)	Inorganic Contaminants	TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)	Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Contaminants		mought tepresentative, may be more than one four one in this mane for any me come and a
Ď	(mada,			'n	50	_	10	4	200	100	ഗ	4	2	0	6	STATE OF	N _A	4	ion of a d	S	MRDLG	MCLG	olio you
0	1.3	BUILDING	MCLG	2	50	_	10	4	200	100	σı	4	2	10	თ	STATE OF THE	80	4	isinfectan	1000000	MRDL OF	MCL,	City, in the
5	ည်	No. of Lot	AL	່ວາ	ະກ	.02	.08	.112	55	'n	.0005	. Бп	.0528	.0005	;n	TO STATE OF	23.6	1.2	t is neces		Your Water	Detect In	table y
ω	_		Your Water	:5	çu	.02	.08	¥	Ä	Š	Š	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	ယ	sary for c		Low High	n Range	A STATE OF
		STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		57	ζη 22	.02	.08 2	NA 2	NA 2	NA 2	NA 2	NA 2	NA 2	NA 2	NA 2		NA 2	2.2 2	ontrol of		mats.	自然	101110
2019	2019	STATE OF THE PERSON	Sample Date	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	No.	2019	2019	microbial		Date V		40000
		NO SOUTH		No	No No	No	8	8	8	8	8	S _O	8	No.	8		No.	No	contamin		Violation	Transport	100000
0	0	The same	# Samples Exceeding AL	Discharg	Discharg	Runoff fr	Runoff fr	Erosion o	Discharg	Discharg	Corrosio	Discharg	Discharg	Erosion o	Discharg		By-produ	Water ad	ants)				q
No	No	NOTE OF	Exceeds AL	e from ele	e from pet	om fertiliz	om fertiliz	of natural o	e from pla	e from ste	n of galvar	e from me	e of drillin	of natural o	e from pet	S 20	ct of drink	ditive used	ACCUPANT.				
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Corrosion		s AL Typical Source	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories	m mines	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from tertilizer and aluminum factories (7)	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steet/metal factories	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and detense industries	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinerles; Erosion of natural deposits	duction wastes	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.		By-product of drinking water disinfection	Water additive used to control microbes	※車事業等を表現のでは、今日のようでは、日本のでは、日本のようでは、日本のようでは、日本の日本のは、日本の日本のは、日本の日本のは、日本の日本のは、日本の日本のは、日本の日本のは、日本の日本の日本のは、日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日		Typical Source		

Unit Descriptions	
Term ?!	Definition
ld mdd	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ld qdd	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
SE	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	er Definitions

					-	_	_		_	_	_
1	MCL	MCLG	Term	Important Dr	NR	ND	NA	dqq	mdd	Term C-	
TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the le	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: I he highest level of a contaminant is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as fe using the best available treatment technology.	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to heal MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Definition	Important Drinking Water Definitions	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.	ND: Not detected	NA: not applicable	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L	Definition	

TINI	INT. MOUNTOUND INCLESSINGS PARTICULATION
Important Dr	Important Drinking Water Definitions
Term	Definition
*	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in
MCLG	drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
	MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that
MCL	is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible
	using the best available treatment technology.
1	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of
17	a contaminant in drinking water.
2	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded,
Ą	triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and	Variances and Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or
Exemptions	a treatment technique under certain conditions.
	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking
	water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
וווחטבט	MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control
	microbial contaminants.
	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a
MRDL	disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies

Do I need to take special precautions?

should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people Some people may be more vuinerable to contaminants in drinking water available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen

coming from the Miocene Aquifer System **Where does my water come from?** The City of Hattiesburg's Water Supply comes from 15 Deep Water Wells

A copy of the Source Water assessment is available by request from the Hattiesburg Water Department 900 James Street Source water assessment and its availability

does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Corrosion of nousehold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally the same protection for public health. regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses, organic Chemical pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming rom gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by

How can I get involved?

participation at scheduled meetings and Council, which meets the first Tuesday of each month as required Hattlesburg Water Department is Governed by The City of Hattlesburg Mayor The Mayor and Council as well as the Water Department welcome public Law

Cross Connection Control Survey

and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue. The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible improper connection to a public water distribution system necessary. that may cause for enforcing